

SUNDAY TRUCE IN BITTER FIGHT ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Republicans Continue Filibuster All Through Night, All Day Saturday and Up to Sabbath Morn.

TENSE SITUATION IN CHAMBER

Smoot Far from Being All In, Despite Long Verbal Operations.

ACTION MAY COME ANY TIME

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—An armistice in the battle on the administration shipping bill in the senate came tonight after one of the most strenuous parliamentary struggles congress has known in recent years. From 11 a. m. yesterday all through last night and today and into another night the contest proceeded with a spirit little short of desperation on both sides, until the wearied leaders agreed to a recess at midnight until 10 a. m. today.

Always just ahead was a final vote on the shipping bill, which would break the senate deadlock and release the blockade of legislation. The presiding officer had ordered the ayes and nays on the vote, and no further parliamentary advice was available to the opposing republicans. Physical endurance alone remained to hold back the taking of the vote.

Means No Letup.

Although the democrats proposed the recess over Sunday to interrupt the thirty-seven-hour continuous debate, administration leaders insisted that the action meant no let up in their determination to pass the bill.

"We agreed to the recess because of Sunday," said Senator Simmons, "just as we did in the filibuster against the rivers and harbors appropriation bill last fall. But beginning Monday at 10 o'clock it is our purpose to press the bill with all the force that is in our power."

Senator Simmons announced he was authorized to deny reports that the administration was considering withdrawing the shipping bill from the senate. He stated that he could say authoritatively that there was not one scintilla of truth in the report.

Late in the day Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan relieved his republican colleagues who had been holding the floor since early Monday morning, when Senator Smoot concluded his all-night speech.

Smith "Paints Some"

Senator Smith turned his attention to the bitter arraignment of the administration's policy and painted a gloomy word picture of the business condition of the country under the democratic tariff. An era of "record-breaking business mortality" had followed the enactment of that tariff, he said, and he characterized the shipping bill as the "fifth administration folly."

"I don't think we have ever had a president who was so hopeful with so little cause as the present incumbent of the White House," he said. "From the day he signed the tariff bill he has not let a week go by without proclaiming that prosperity was here."

Senator Smith read many figures which he declared proved the conditions he had recited, and repeatedly challenged the democrats to amend his statement. Majority members refused to be drawn into a tariff debate, however, ignoring the challenges with weary, apathetic silence.

Smoot Not All in a Bit.

Senator Smoot, who talked eleven and a half hours last night appeared on (Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

POLICE PLAN CREATES JOBS FOR THE JOBLESS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Reports of policemen sent out yesterday to canvass for work for the 10,000 unemployed men with families, found in a census recently taken of the unemployed by the police, were being received at nearly every station in the city today.

The patrolmen went from house to house in the residence districts, and from store to store in business districts, asking them to sign their names to promises to pay 10 cents a week or more to unemployed men who would sweep sidewalks and do other odd jobs. If enough subscribers are obtained so that the weekly revenue from the four streets surrounding one block amount to \$10, a jobless family man who lives in the neighborhood is assigned to the job. In this way one police inspector found fifty jobs and expects to have several more.

The Weather

Forecast till 1 p. m. Sunday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity
—Snow or rain.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours	Temp.	Wind
5 a. m.	22	W
6 a. m.	22	W
7 a. m.	22	W
8 a. m.	22	W
9 a. m.	22	W
10 a. m.	22	W
11 a. m.	22	W
12 m.	22	W
1 p. m.	22	W
2 p. m.	22	W
3 p. m.	22	W
4 p. m.	22	W
5 p. m.	22	W
6 p. m.	22	W
7 p. m.	22	W
8 p. m.	22	W
9 p. m.	22	W
10 p. m.	22	W
11 p. m.	22	W

Comparative Local Record.

Year	High	Low	Mean	Precip.
1914	33	15	24	1.2
1913	32	14	23	1.1
1912	31	13	22	1.0
1911	30	12	21	0.9
1910	29	11	20	0.8
1909	28	10	19	0.7
1908	27	9	18	0.6
1907	26	8	17	0.5
1906	25	7	16	0.4
1905	24	6	15	0.3
1904	23	5	14	0.2
1903	22	4	13	0.1
1902	21	3	12	0.0
1901	20	2	11	0.0
1900	19	1	10	0.0

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:
Normal temperature for this date is 32 degrees above zero.
Excess for the day..... 10
Normal precipitation for this date is .05 inches.
Total excess since March 1..... .55
Normal precipitation for this date is .05 inches.
Excess for the day..... .01
Total rainfall since March 1..... .28 inches
Deficiency for this date..... .03 inches
Deficiency for year period, 1915..... .42 inches
T indicates trace of precipitation.
A. & WELLS, Local Forecaster.

IN THE SNOW MOUNTAINS OF SWITZERLAND—A Swiss regiment, guarding against neutrality violation, marching through heavy snow drifts.



REDICK NEW JUDGE; SUTTON MOVES OUT

Retiring Jurist Rejoices that He Is to Go Back Into Banks of Practicing Lawyers.

NEW APPOINTEE IS PLEASED

William A. Redick, prominent lawyer, republican in politics and a former district judge, was appointed to succeed District Judge A. L. Sutton, who had resigned, by Governor Morhead yesterday. He made arrangements to occupy his court room, expressing pleasure in the appointment and gratitude to the friends whose influence he believed, had aided him to secure it.

Judge Sutton, who had been on the bench eleven years, made preparations to move, expressing joy that the freedom of action and thought and the initiative of a lawyer engaged in active practice were to be his, and declaring that for a moment had he regretted his resignation.

"I have no intention of entering politics," said Judge Sutton, "and would not go so in any unless it should turn out that I should be considered the only available man for some particular task. Such a contingency I cannot foresee."

Explains Resignation.

Judge Sutton for the first time explained his resignation in a statement for publication. "For years," he said, "I have sat on the bench and watched lawyers busily engaged in practice and enjoying freedom of thought and action in arguing their cases and in their daily life and the thought has constantly occurred that I would like to be back in the game again; that I had become tired of the restrictions that surrounded a judge. The life of an active lawyer looked good to me. It felt as though it will be like coming home to enter into it again."

Judge Redick was in Judge Sutton's court room when he received from The Bee definite news that he had been appointed. He had called there after having heard rumors of the governor's action. Judge Redick said: "I am very grateful (Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)"

May Put Branch Bank in Omaha

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary Willis of the Federal Reserve board said today that the board had not been advised as to who would represent Nebraska and Wyoming in their petition to be transferred from Kansas City to the Chicago district, which will be heard next Wednesday. He argued that Judge W. D. McHugh, who has been representing the porters would appear as counsel for the states named. There was a rumor today that Kansas City might branch out to Omaha, but that is about as far as the rumor got.

Stock Quarantine Order is Issued

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—By a new federal order effective February 1, no live stock susceptible to foot and mouth disease can be shipped from points within any of the quarantine areas to points in free areas. The new order effects territory in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Maryland, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Czar Says Almighty Will Help Destroy Enemies of All the Slavs

PETROGRAD (Via London), Jan. 30.—In a telegram to Alexander Samarin, marshal of the nobility of Moscow, Emperor Nicholas today gave expression of his attitude toward the war for the first time since his declaration to the assembly of nobles and military chiefs in the Winter Palace at the outbreak of hostilities. At that time the emperor declared that there could be no peace until every hostile soldier had been driven from Russian territory.

The telegram to M. Samarin as a member of the Moscow Zemstvo was in reply to a message from that body expressing loyalty to the emperor and the fatherland. The telegram in part follows: "I sincerely thank the Moscow government for its attitude toward me, which to me is a source of deep gratification. Let all sincere sons of the fatherland be united as were our glorious ancestors, wholly believing that the Almighty will bless the efforts of our heroic warriors and the sufferings of all true sons of Russia and give to the powerful fatherland and to the people protected by us a brilliant future, destroying at one blow all the enemies of our beloved Slavs."

A similar telegram was sent by Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army.

Emperor Nicholas has never expressed definitely a leaning towards Pan-Slavism, and his telegram to M. Samarin, who is a son of the founder of the Pan-Slavist doctrine, is regarded here as of especial significance. Teutonic influences at the court are quite naturally opposed to Pan-Slavism, and contest the idea that the doctrine should be made to any extent one of the bases of future peace negotiations.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg Challenges Mr. Carnegie's Dreams of Peace

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg says: "No Man of Honor Will Arbitrate With a Man Who Has Broken Up His Home, Kicked His Father or Betrayed His Daughter, and No Award That Any Arbitration Court Gives Could Be Satisfactory to the Feelings of the Person Violated. And This Also Applies to Every Sound-Minded Man and Manly Feeling People."

BY DR. BERNHARD DERNBURG, Former Colonial Secretary of Germany and Sent to America to Represent the German Cause.

MR. CARNEGIE in his statement of last Sunday, in my mind commits several rather grave errors. He charges Germany for not having accepted a conference proposal, which—in Mr. Carnegie's mind—would certainly have led to the maintenance of peace. Mr. Carnegie misunderstands the situation: The principal factors in the first phase of the conflict were Austria-Hungary and Serbia, not Germany.

Americans very often believe that Austria-Hungary is a sort of a weakened and small nation that must more or less follow the dictates of Germany. Nothing is farther from the mark. Until 1866 Austria-Hungary dominated all of Germany and has done so for many centuries back. It has an area considerably larger than Germany's. (Austria-Hungary, 676,061 square km.; Germany, 540, 888 km.)

When Germany had 66,000,000 inhabitants, Austria-Hungary had 51,400,000 inhabitants, and therefore surpasses every other European nation in population, except Russia. It has 6,000,000 souls more than Great Britain, 12,000,000 more than France, 17,000,000 more than Italy. And it has been the force power of Eastern Europe until the appearance of the great Russian empire.

Austria Able to Work Out Its Own Destiny.

It is quite clear that a country of that size, of that population and of that history (the German emperors have for more than three hundred years back been Austrian princes) is able to work out by itself its own destiny, and that claim it brought forward in trying to settle its difference with Serbia alone and without the intervention of the European concert. It seems to be generally accepted in the United States that Russia has some right to take Serbia under

VILLA IS SHOT BY BENTON SLAYER; NOT BADLY HURT

Colonel Rodolfo Fierro, Personal Body Guard, Slightly Wounds Northern Chieftain.

DETAILS OF AFFAIR NOT TOLD

Assailant Man Who Assassinated British Subject Last Winter in Juarez.

IS KNOWN AS THE "BUTCHER"

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 30.—General Francisco Villa, northern revolutionary chieftain, was shot, but only slightly wounded, several days ago at Aguas Calientes in a shooting affair, the details of which have been carefully suppressed. This was the report brought directly from Villa's headquarters by persons who arrived on today's train.

Local rumors had related that Villa had been seriously wounded by Colonel Rodolfo Fierro, his personal body guard. Those who came from Aguas Calientes said that they had been unable to learn who had shot Villa. The shooting occurred at his car in the railroad yards, at about the time American Consul John R. Sullivan at Mexico City telegraphed Washington officials that he had received a report of Villa having been seriously injured.

It was Colonel Fierro who killed William S. Benton, a British subject, in Juarez last winter, who fired on General Villa. Commissioners appointed to report on the murder were never able to obtain definite results, but they did obtain official admissions fixing Fierro's responsibility. The latter's ferocity gained for him among Mexican soldiers the name of "butcher."

Disposition of Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—General Obregon rules at Mexico City in the name of General Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalists, who is at Vera Cruz. General Villa is at Aguas Calientes, General Zapata at Cuernavaca and the whereabouts of Roque Gonzalez Gama and Estelio Gutierrez, lately successively in charge of the executive power in Mexico City, are unknown.

This is the geographical distribution of the various chiefs in Mexico shown in advices today to the State department. Three distinct movements independent of (Continued on Page Three, Column Two.)

Hayward to Conduct Big Investigation in New York City

Word from New York is to the effect that William Hayward, well known here in Nebraska, now legal adviser for Governor Whitman, is practically in charge of the public service commissions of that state that is being conducted by a special legislative committee. The hearings are to take place in New York City the coming week, and their importance and scope may be gathered that a spirited fight is on among different groups of stenographers to take down the testimony, which is figured to mount up at the prices submitted at more than \$400 a day.

RUSSIAN FORCES RETAKE TABRIZ

Muscovites Rout Turks Who Invaded Persia and Recapture City Once Abandoned.

MANY OTTOMANS ARE KILLED

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Paris correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company telegraphs that he learns that the Russians have routed the Turkish troops in Persia and have entered Tabriz, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, which the Turks occupied early in January.

Turkish Right Wing Defeated.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Turkish forces have suffered a fresh defeat in Persia, following those inflicted upon them north of Erzurum, according to dispatches received by the Matin. The Turkish right wing which invaded Azerbaijan, the dispatches say, was routed by the Russians, who have returned to Tabriz. The Turks are said to be retreating toward Maragha, fifty miles south of Tabriz.

Hundreds of Turks Killed.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30.—Success by the Russians in the vicinity of Tabriz, Persia, is indicated in the official communication issued by the general staff of the army in the Caucasus today. The statement says:

"In the valley of Alashkert we came in contact with the enemy and after a stubborn battle captured their colors, guns and military supplies. The enemy himself retired toward Tabriz, abandoning on the battlefield many hundreds of killed."

Speaking of other fighting in the Caucasus the statement says: "In the region around Tchokrol, south of Batum, a column of troops of the enemy were repulsed in the village of Baschki. They retreated precipitately. "On the front near Sari Kamyah there has been no important change. On January 28 the Turkish artillery cannonaded energetically a part of our front, but with no success."

Sloan Takes Up Effort to Collect On Guaranty Fund

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Sloan had a protracted conference today with the commissioner of internal revenue, over the efforts now being put forth by Acting Collector E. W. North, for the Nebraska district, to collect tax on money deposited to the credit of the depositor's guaranty fund, as provided for under a state law passed in 1909.

A number of banks in Nebraska have filed a claim for a refund and it was for the purpose of settling the question once for all, that Mr. Sloan called on the treasury people today.

Congressman Sloan contended that the treasury department did not have the right to assess as part of the net income, money that had been paid in to the State Banking board for the bank deposit guarantee fund, as provided for in the guarantee of bank deposits act of 1909; that the money was in no sense, "income," and should therefore not be subject to the income tax law.

As some 300 banks in Nebraska are interested, Mr. Sloan said today that he would have another "session" with the law officers of the department and try to get them to see the difference between "income" and "expense."

Carranza Forces Take San Luis Potosi

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 30.—San Luis Potosi is again in the hands of Carranza forces. It was turned over yesterday without a battle and the fall of Monterey, now held by Villa troops, is reported imminent.

The fall of San Luis Potosi was said to be a result of Gutierrez's defection from the Villa-Zapata combination. Its garrison was composed of both Villa and Gutierrez supporters. General Blanco and General Robles, commanding 10,000 Carranza troops, were preparing to attack the city, when General De La Garza, who was said to be a Gutierrez sympathizer, surrendered the city unconditionally, renouncing allegiance to Villa, and allying himself with the Carranza party. It is reported his forces will go south to help in a campaign against Queretaro.

A skirmish was reported today within three miles of Monterey, at Pochico. Details are lacking.

May Wheat Rises to \$1.52 in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—War prices for wheat tightened up today decidedly higher than at any time yet. May delivery sold at \$1.52, a jump of 3/4 cents compared with last night. Wheat for spot cash was still more expensive, reaching \$1.50 for the ordinary contract grades, No. 2 red and No. 3 hard. Closing quotations were strong at within 1/4 cents of the top figure of the day.

The highest previous level for May wheat was on January 28—\$1.49. During the Franco-Russian war wheat went up to \$1.61, but except during a few artificial corners, there has been no other time when wheat was so high as today since the close of the American civil war.

German Submarine Torpedoes Steamer

FLEETWOOD (Via London), Jan. 30.—The German submarine No. 21 today torpedoed the North Shields steamer Ben Cruachen, off this port. The entire crew, numbering twenty, was landed here.

Kaiser Bk in Berlin From Western Line

BERLIN (Via London), Jan. 30.—Emperor William returned to the capital today for a short stay after his tour of inspection along the western battle front.

BIG MOVEMENTS AT EACH END OF EAST WAR ZONE

Concentration of Austrian and German Armies in Carpathians Menaces Safety of Russians in Bukovina.

RUSSIANS ARE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Advance Toward Koenigsberg Threatens Communication in Section Near Baltic.

TEUTONS ARE NEAR ROUMANIA

The Day's War News

SWEEPING CLAIMS of military successes along virtually the entire eastern front, except in the extreme north, are made in an official report from the Austrian War office.

PETROGRAD reports East Prussia is menaced by a new offensive movement on the part of the Russian army of invasion.

RUSSIANS have inflicted a defeat on the Turkish army which invaded Persia and have recaptured Tabriz.

BERLIN advices tell of a raid on Ostend and Zebrugge, in Belgium, by British aeroplanes. It is said that three of these aeroplanes failed to return, having been surrounded by German aircraft and driven out to sea.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Two conditions call particularly for comment today by British observers of the war—the Austro-German concentration in the Carpathians, which is regarded as a menace to the Russian armies in Bukovina, and the Russian activities in east Prussia, which have been characterized as a threat to the German forces in this territory. Thus at the extreme end of the immense eastern front military operations of the greatest importance are developing.

As for the western battle front, another big battle in the vicinity of Soissons is confidently expected, as is a bitter conflict near La Bassée, where for some time the Germans have been piling up reinforcements.

Russians Invade Prussia.

Russia's new invasion of East Prussia is becoming well defined in British eyes as an outflanking movement. For some time this frontier district has been in Russian hands without attracting much attention, but now the invaders have begun a series of slight western advances along the fifty-mile front from Tilsit southward almost as far as Angerburg. This front is only about fifty miles to the east of the Prussian fortress of Koenigsberg.

Many miles to the south, the combined Austro-German armies and the forces of Russia are battling in the snow of the Carpathian mountain passes, but, as is usual with mountain fighting, the situation is confused, each side maintaining that the tide of battle is running in its favor. It will be hard to form a clear picture of the situation until either the Russians emerge in force on the Hungarian plains or the Austro-Germans hammer them back to the mountain passes, perhaps causing at the same time a Russian retreat in Bukovina. One effect of this struggle has been to bring the Austro-German troops so near the Rumanian frontier as to fan the war flames in that country, a fact which may have an important bearing on deciding when Rumania will enter the conflict.

Battle in Caucasus.

Little reliable information has come to hand concerning the fight in the Caucasus. A roundabout rumor credits Russia with the recapture of Thriss. The London newspapers which hailed the fighting to the east of El Kantsar as the real beginning of the Turkish invasion of Egypt now seem inclined to qualify that assertion. While there has been more unimportant skirmishing to the east of the Suez canal, there is little proof that the Turks are advancing in force.

Free Coupon Good for 25 cts. or 50 cts.

By special arrangement with the management for the benefit of Bee readers, observe strictly the conditions and limitations stipulated in the coupon.

This Bee Coupon Entitles Bearer to one 25c or 50c Seat For the performance of "MAGGIE PEPPER" At the Boyd Theater, Monday evening, Feb. 1. Present at Box Office any time prior to performance and get a Free admission ticket in addition to the ticket you buy at the regular price. You must have a Bee coupon for each extra ticket you ask for.